NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1808.

ro, and Temporary Triumph O'Donnell.

RADE IN PARLIAMENT.

IE SOULD DUES QUESTION.

TRIGUES OF CHEEN CHRISTINA FROM FRANCE.

### Financial Intelligence,

ne mails of the Arabia reached this city from Bosto o'clook last evening. Our European files contai eddition to what had already reached us by graph. We publish, however, full details of the revo on in Spain, from the moment of the resignation o eral Espartero, as head of the Cabinet, to the reported

yean the societies called Orangemen and Ribbonmen Orangemen had been of mmemorating the anniversa-f the Battle of the Boyne by a dinner, and afterwards a procession, when they were brutally attacked by Ribbonmen, who were armed with swords, knives, cons, &c. Several Orangemen were se-ed. It was estimated that from sixteen to en had been more of less greatly injured.

the Admiralty Court, London, the United States had obtained an award of £1,000 salfor towing the Dutch galliot from off the Scilly ids, a distance of 300 miles, on the 11th of February and following days. It will be remembered that in the Fricsson fell in with the galliot she was disld have been lost together with the whole of he , but for the interposition of the steamer.

ne news from Italy continues to be of an alarming cha-er. There are symptoms that sooner or later Austria Sardinia will come to blows. A letter from Naples the Apple-Italian Legion gives no little uneasines e, and this caused much expense to the government, the King had ordered the whole coast defences of Calato be put into thorough repair for fear of a descen

The Revolution in Spain.

LOF HIE ESPARTERO CABINET—GENERAL O'DONBLA'S CALL TO THE PREMIERSHIP—FORMATION
F THE NEW CABINST AND ITS HEMBERS.

PARIS, Monday, July 14—11 P. M.
telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated 4 o'clock
evening, announces that E-partero has tendered his
mation, and was about to leave for Logrono.
meral O'Donnell is appointed President of the Council.
O Rosas, Minister of the Interior.
See Olano, Marine.
See Olano, Marine.
Stor Dizz, Foreign Affairs.
d Cantero, Finance.
Was thought that General O'Donnell would disarm
sational Guard.
[Correspondence of the London Times.]
PARIS, July 15, 1856.
ent you last night a despatch by telegraph which I
received from Madrid; it was dated at 4 o'clock the
afternoon, and announced the fall of the Espartero
et, or rather the retirement of Espartero and his
is, for General O'Donnell still remained at the head
after. The new ministerial combination was reportthat despatch as follows:—Marshal O'Donnell, Pret of the Council; Rios Rosas, Interior; Ros de Olano
gent of General Narvaez, and with whose name and
other you are probably aircady acquainted), MinisMarine; Pastor Diaz, Foreign Affairs; and Cantero,
co.

Marine; Pastor Diaz, Foreign Affairs; and Cantero, co. co. co. co. deepatch received in the early part of to-day noes some additions to, and one change in, the The Departments of Justice and Public Works, it eseen, were not mentioned as being provided for; cond despatch states that M. Luzuriaga had been sted to the former, and M. Jose Manuel Collado to ther; and that Ros de Olano was not continued in w combination, but that the Marine Department strusted to M. Bayarri. A cabinet completed as in set despatch, gave us a notion of a cabinet or gated reaction, though, strong as it might be ald not have held good against the instinctivery of one of its members, whose name i all with the basest political bad faith. I that the news of M. Lazuriaga's appoint as well as that of MM. Bayarri and Collado soonlimed; or, more procerly speaking, that w , is a liberal of the good old houest school of unim nd unimpeachable probity, political and personal, party that has succeeded to power in Spair i past, however divergent or hostile to each

party that has succeeded to power in Spain to past, however divergent or hostile to each rever clierant or persecuting, however moral frem Calatrava at one extreme, to Sartorius at that has not voluntarily, or in spite of their sture, borne testimony to the civic virtues of a Honest men wished to adorn still more their by his presence, and knaves to hide their midder the shadow of his reputation. When they have him in the government they would name stent of the Supreme Court of Justice—a post class filled for a considerable time.

Jarri is, comparatively speaking, a new man; ag men of probity and honor, he is spoken well list the post of Secretary to the Cortes, and was y the iberial party for that office.

Januel Collado is already known to the public, for some months Minister of Finance in the Estatusinistration, but his spirit and strength gave me the Herculean labor of regulating the Spanish and providing, under adverse circumstances, at treasury that had been drained to the last by es and adventurers, for the exigencies of the public. He is a native of San Sebastian, the son of a terman, and the fabricator of his own ortime, considerable, by many years of successful in—As I have already observed, it is not enough seemen have been named; we must know that year considerable, by many years of successful in—As I have already observed, it is not enough seemen have been named; we must know that year copied and are likely to remain, either ses or some others like them, before we can that Spain will pass through the crists on serious troubles. The motive must gindeed which would induce M. Lazuriags, a voted friend of Esparsero, to accept a place in a which that admired friend had quitted, and to ndeed which would induce M. Luzuriaga, a diffiend of Espariero, to accept a place in a ch that admired friend had quitted, and to a leader who, it not an adversary, is at least of successful rival. His presence and that of ters of his party are the only guarantees I see tion of the worst kind, for O'Dopnell attaches same meaning to "firmness and energy" as a celebrated leader, who, gorged with wealth has grown torpid from very plethora. By and energy" both mean the disragard of life, constitution, when either stands in their way, hey can with impunity get rid of them. Inflins to predicate anything of Spain, I should yet firm that even O'Donnell, with an exclusive-ary cabinet, would be powerless to govern a civil war.

firm that even O'Donnes, and the direct captures are captured to take would be powerless to govern a a civil war. It is a private despatch from Madril, the first aeli was expected to take would be the immening of the National Guard, and that immedictions were expected in the provinces. It was seed that Expertero would set out for Logrono, to the affair of Escosura, it appears that immed'Donnell's demanding that Minister's dismissero went to the Queen bade and the Minister's dismissero went to the Queen baged him to retract attion, and not to force her to make such a hyperiero insisted, and then the Queen said she was at to the resignation of 'Donnell, on which we to the resignation of O'Donnell, on which is not at the resignation of O'Donnell, on which is said at Madrid that the queen acted under the French Ambassador, for she person partero much better than O'Donnell, On it is rather jucky that the English Am absent, for he must either have concessed.

it is rather lucky that the English Am absent, for he must either have opposed filter ca, and thereby damaged the entest lise have silently and humbly sided with M. blandoned all English traditional feeling and n. Spain. I may add that neither the Monistration of the Spain. I may add that neither the Monistration of the Spain. I may add that neither the Monistration of the Spain. I may add that neither the Monistration of the Spain of this morning hint a trial sin Madrid. In the contrary, tell as England, Prussia, and Russia, converte that such union is the best combination case—an unlikely one, it is true—which int those Powers from carrying out their be that of the Moldo-Wallachlans themselves the continuance of the separation.

INTRIGUES OF QUEEN CHRISTINA-ES-SAID TO BE DISMISSED BY QUEEN ISA

result, however, it is said, was that the Queen ordered him to leave Madric within twenty-four hours. Now this narrative may very possibly not be correct in all its de tails, but I feet certain it will turn out that Expartero was dismissed—in this sense, at least, that he ceald only have remained in the government by berraying the people and proving false to the principles which have affirmed that the most perfect harmony prevalled between the two marshals, has all along been trying to undermine his colleague, who was left apparently master of the situation. He began by forming a purely reactionary ministry, but that did not last many hours. With the hope of throwing dest in people's eyes, he took in two men, Luzuriaga and Bayarri, said to be friends of Espartero. But it was understood that the first act of his government would have been the disarming of the National Guards, and the moment their bayonets were safely lodged in the government arsenals, a coup d'elat would have been made in all probability the constitution would have been placed in a state of siege, and the press would have been placed in a state of siege, and the press would have been placed in a state of siege, and the press would have been placed in a state of siege, and the press would have been placed in a letter of this evening to have been O'Donnell's intention. Now the National Guard of Spain have no intention to be abolished. They flew to arms, and, supported by the Patric of this evening to have been O'Donnell's intention. Now the National Guard of Spain have no intention to be abolished. They flew to arms, and, supported by the prople, maintained a contest for two days; and althoug it suits the purpose of the inditers or transcribers of the telegraphic despatches to say that O'Donnell's trops ha the advantage, it is evident that the position of the National Guard cannot have been so very ad, since at the end of the second day the Queen felt the necessity of presenting herself to them in person, and they seem to have irrected in Paris th

gossa.

The Assembles, of Paris, a journal always exceedingly hostile to Espartero, has the following remarks on the

hostile to Espartero, has the following remarks on the crisis:—

"Marshal Espartero, notwithstanding his want of initiative, is not an adversary that O'Donneil can despise. Espartero has shown, during his career, little other ability than that of knowing how to wait, and suffering himself to be borne along on the tide of events. But as he has been adopted as the drappen of the democratic party, and this party has not given in its resignation, it may well happen that events may place the Duke of Victory in a hostile position to O'Donneil. In that case the army would probably follow O'Donneil, and the National Guard Espartero. Now, it has more than once happened in the course of the Spanish revolution, that the National Guard has in the long run got the better of the army—not, certainly, by its subjectivity in a military point of view, but by that dissolving power which is its characteristic as an engine of revolution.

Marshal O'Donneil's intentions are not difficult to be

solving power which is its characteristic as an engine of revolution.

Marshai O'Donnell's intentions are not difficult to be surmised. After having undertaken, in July, 1854, to make a revolution with the aid of certain other generals and some revoluted regiments, he found himself obliged, in order to attain his ends, to borrow the support of the democratic party. He now wants to get rid of these auxiliaries, re-establish material order, and become master of the situation. He doubtless thinks to play a similar part to that which Narvaez to say nothing of great talents, incontestible and uncontested, never served any other cause than that of order, and never raised the standard of revolt against his sovereign. The above was written before the receipt of the two despatches from Madrid, by which we learn that the struggle we anticipated between the troops and the National Guard began on Monday. On Tuesday the result was uncertain. If it be true, as one of the despatches says, that a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon, it is impossible to dissimulate that the situation of the Madrid government presents itself under an unfavorable aspect. For to consent to parley in a conjuncture so critical is the first sign of weakness.

THE INSURRECTION BREAKS OUT.

THE INSURRECTION BREAKS OUT.
PARES, July 16—11:30 A. M.
A telegraphic despatch from Macrid aunounces that
such blood was shed yesterday in the streets of that
suital

A portion of the National Guard having revolted, the trops of the line appear to have supported the new government.

roops of the line appear to have con-covernment.

A suspension of hostilities took place.
The fighting was to have recommenced at 5 P. M., if the naurgents had not surrendered at discretion by that time. It is not known what has taken place since.
The Queen went through the streets, and was well re-

ceived.

A second despatch from our Paris correspondent, dated yesterday, (Wednesday, July 16) 9:30 P. M., says —
A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated this day, 4
P. M., announces that the insurrection has been suppressed. A few bands only remained to be overcome, commanded by the celebrated torrero (bull fighter) Pacheta.

The government has appointed a new ayuntalmento, or municipal council.

The troops behaved with devotion and courage.

The whole of Spain has been declared in a state of siege.

gossa.

CESSATION OF THE FIGHTING—RUMOR OF A REPUBLIC BEING PROCLAIMED.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

You are already informed that yesterday there was considerable bloodshed in the streets of Madrid, a collision having taken place between the troops and the people, a portion of the National Guard having revolted. The details we have of the commencement of the collision are very few. The regular troops, however, appear The details we have of the commencement of the collision are very few. The regular troops, however, appear to have adhered to the government. A suspension of arms had been agreed upon, but hostilities were to recommence at 5 o'clock in the evening, if the insurgents did not at that time make unqualified submission. The queen had gone through the streets, and, it appears, was received extremely well by the troops and even by the National Guards. Of what has taken place since 5 o'clock has evening, Neither at the Spanish Embassy nor at the Ministerial offices have any despatches of a subsequent date been received.

This silence justifies the alarm that is felt. The "suspension of hostilities" till 5 o'clock, agreed to between the combatants, means, I presume, that O'Donnels granted a certain time to the insurgents to lay down their arms, which expired at that hour. Had the unconditional surrender taken place, we ought to have had intelligence that "order" was restored. It is feared, then, that no surrender took place, and that the combat was renewed, and continued all night and this morning. The more probable explanation, however, is that the tele graphic wires from Madrid to the frontler have been cut, and this would imply that the revolt is not confined to Madrid.

The rumor of the republic having been proclaimed is

cut, and this would imply an activities to Madrid.

The rumor of the republic having been proclaimed is not consistent with the favorable reception said to be given to the Queen on her passing through the streets during the suspension of hostilities. It was rumored here to day that General Infante, President of the Cortes, was at the head of the insurgents, but this is not credited.

Pans, July 16—6 P. M.

to day that General Infante, President of the Cortes, was at the head of the insurgents, but this is not credited.

Parts, July 16—6 P. M.

The events now passing at Madrid throw all other matters of political interest into the shade. Nothing but flying rumors of little value are added to the published telegraphic despatches. There is evidently some hitch in the working of the telegraphs, but whether the difficulty is at Madrid or Paris is yet to be ascertained. The intelligence that a republic had been declared for by the people and National Guard is denied here. All await, in a fever of interest, the result of the contest evidently at hand. The lower classes in Spain have hitherto, in most of the provinces, been strongly disposed to the reactionary pariy, from their sympathy with the priests, made marryrs by the spoliation of church property. It remains to be seen what support the Progressists will receive from the Communeros. The following information on the personnel of the new Cabinet may be of interest—Paster Jiaz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was Minister at the Court of Turin, and is now at Madrid en conoc; Luzuriaga, Minister of Justice, is a partisan of Espartero's, and for some time past has figured occasionally in the Cabinet; Cantero, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was Minister at the Court of Turin, and is now at Madrid en conoc; Luzuriaga, Minister of Minister of Foreign Affairs, was Minister at the Court of Turin, and is now at Madrid en conoc; Luzuriaga, Minister of Justice, is a partisan of Espartero's, and for come time past has figured occasionally in the Cabinet; Cantero, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was Minister of Justice, is a partisan of Espartero's and foreign the come of the Assembly—be is a renegatic from the progressites is one of the youngest deputies of the Cortes and Secretary of the Assembly—be is a renegatic from the progressite is one of the stress dist that preceded the entry of Espartero into Madrid; Collado, it ed Minister of Public Works, has, since the revolution, been a me

LATEST NEWS FROM MADRID.

PAUS., July 17, 1856.

A telegraphic despatch announces that Arragon is in insurrection.

Guerrea has arrived at Saragossa.

General Infante having assembled some 40 members of the Cortes. General O Donneil had them dispersed.

The National Guards of Madrid have been disarmed.

The National Guards of Madrid have been disarmed.

[Correspondence of London Post.]

Madrin, July 16—Evening.

At eight o'clock this morning the insurrection was overcome on all points. General Concha obtained possession of the Toledo gate. As some of the lassingents till held the Plaza Sevalda, measures were taken to at tack them. The various boiles of the lower orders were commanded by Pucheta.

At ten o'clock the last remains of the insurgents dispersed throughout the city were agnificiated.

Pucheta was killed.

Twelve pieces of artillery were in position in the Plaza Sevalda.

Twelve pieces of artillery were in position in the Plaza Sevalda.

The Queen visited the wounded. Happily the victims were not very numerous.

The government has been admirably supported. The disarming of the National Guard is actively carried on. The thoroughfare is re established.

All is tranquil in the provinces, except at Saragessa.

Madrid, July 17, 1856.

To day order is completely re-established at Madrid. The Queen, accompanied by the King and Marshal O'Donnell, has just reviewed the garrison. The troops and the people received their Majesties and the Marshal with enthusiasm.

To-morrow will take place the solemn burial of the soldiers who have died gloriously in defending the throne and order.

soldiers who have used gravitational and order.

P. S.—The twelve pieces of caunon posted on the Plana Savalda belonged to the insurgents. They were captured by the royal troops after some hours of fighting.

THE VERT LATEST.

[From the British Telegraph Company's Despatch.]

[From the British Telegraph Company's Despatch.]

There is no later intelligence from Madrid. La Pairte says that the report of a movement at Saragossa is commanded the place, and who was formerly an aide-de-camp of Espartero, made his pronuciamento with the concurrence of a part of the inhabitants; but according to

private intelligence, he was not followed by the troops, who, on the contrary, retired to the heights and castle, which command Saragossa.

The Italian Question in England. LORD PALMERSTON'S POLICY TOWARDS SARDINIA.
[From the London Times, July 15.]

Should war or revolution break out in Italy, England would soon find herself compelled to interfere; and no one can say how far the war would extend, or how long it would isst. It would hast. It would hast how here herence. That is what has been attempted, nor can more be done. Neither Lord Lynthurst nor Lord John Russell could expect more. Should that moderate degree of interference be rejected, and should the more powerful States concerned follow the example of the King of the Two Steihes, by demanding to do what they like with their own or rather with what is not their own, we cannot hope to see the prace of the Peninsual long preserved. The political state of that famous territory may be very complex, but there is nothing in it to prevent some common action in the foundation of responsible governments, the purifical state of that famous territory may be very complex, but there is nothing in it to prevent some common action in the foundation of responsible governments, the purifical state of that famous territory may be very complex, but there is nothing in it to prevent of the people. A policy of this sort has made a change in the kingdom of Sardinia that it would have required much faith to believe possible twenty years ago; and no doubt that improvement would have been still more striking but for the immense expense entailed upon Sardinia by the menacing attitude of her formidable neighbor in Italy. The present condition of the other Italian States is such that on our own principles it is impossible not to think revolution itself the least of two evils. It is true that hope itsel is disheartened by the destiny which has so long distracted and degraded the country which, united, once overcame the liberties of the world. Nevertheless, if it i

(From the Lonion Post, July 15.)

From the moment that Sardinia, by the assistance of ourselves and France, assumed in Europe a position which invested her with a character and influence that raised her—at all events as concerns the politics of the peninsula of which she forms a part—out of the sphere of secondary powers, it became apparent to every one tolerable conversant with the affairs of Central and Southern Europe, that the relations of the various Powers in presence of each other in Italy, could not by any possibility long remain in their then state. Sardinia—the rival by position, and the opponent upon principle, of Austria—wanted only the countenance of the dominant Powers to encourage her to declare her policy, and required nothing but their active alliance to enable her openly and boldly to attempt its enforcement. Although the employment, at the expense of the altitude of Austria obliged her to maintain was, no doubt, a considerable advantage, in a financial point of view, the great object nevertheless of Sardinia in throwing herself so unreservedly into the quarrel with France and England was, no doubt, to strengthen her position as the leader in the cause of Ralian regeneration, and to connect herself so closely in alliance with the Western Powers as ultimately to draw them into the struggle which, it was clear, must sooner or later come to an outbreak between herself and her huge rival and antagonist in Italian politics.

Such being the state of the case, and such the manifest [From the Lon ton Post, July 15.]

herself and her huge rival and antagonist in Italian politics.

Such being the state of the case, and such the manifest views of Sardinia in plunging into the Russian war, it is absurd to discuss the subject of the declarations made at the Conferences at Paris with regard to the questions connected with Raly, as if Lord Clarendon, as the representative of England, had possessed the power of avoiding a debate or enunciation of opinion. To use a vulgar but expressive phrase, the moment we accepted the alliance and co-operation of Sardinia in the war with Russia, we were "in for it." We believe that we were right in accepting this alliance and this co-operation. We believe we were right in elevating Sardinia to the position which she now occupies; and we believe that the prominent introduction into the policy of Europe of Powers which had hitherto been treated as hors is ligne, was a measure calculated materially to advance the regeneration of societies whose developement land hitherto been cramped by the systematic despotism of Central Europe.

The debate of last night, then, we regard as unavoid-

was a measure calculated materially to advance the regeneration of societies whose development had hither-to been cramped by the systematic despotism of Central Europe.

The debate of last night, then, we regard as unavoidable. The next question is, what is the result? What has been elicited by discussion? What do we know of the intention and future policy of Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet that we had not either known or surmised before? Lord John Russell, in the House of Coamons, and Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, had of course much larger license and a far wider scope for the expression of their opinions than a Minister could enjoy or make use of. We have accordingly, from these politicians, independent of responsibility at home or alilances abroad, expressions of opinion far more decided, and far stronger, than any which emanated from the Fremier. At the same time we must bear in minitial time—a truth too often lost sight of in weighing language dropped from the mouth of the politician speaking in the character of the statesman in office—that the true interpretation of an explanation from Lord Palmerston in office—must not be made according to the same rules which govern the rendering of a set of phrases retailed by Lord John Russell or Mr. Digraeli, politicians on the wild world, seeking for a standing place.

Well, and what have we from Lord Palmerston? What is the worth and amount of the explanation which the discussion of last night extracted from him? He was placed in a difficult—we are half inclined to say an unfair—position. He met it with that mixture of frankness and saggesty for which he is so remarkable. Abstaining carefully from proclaiming feelings or intentions either hostile to Austria or calculated to give undue and imprudent encouragement to the wild and dangero

The Sound Dues Difficulty—Policy of the Uni-ted States Cabinet.

It is satisfactory to know that the dispute between the United States and Demnark is not likely to lead to any immediate rupture between these Powers. It has been arranged that the question at issue between them shall stand over for another twelve month, the Sound Dues being in the latt the question at issue overseen, and the protect. It is to be hoped that before that time expires some content of the protect of the protec

million; and the question that is now to be considered is, whether Parliament would consent to tax the nation for such a purpose? That the abolition of the Sound dees would be highly advantageous to a particular branch of commerce is manifest, but that the nation at large should pay for this boon is a preposition which we may expect will be stoutly resisted. It is satisfactory to know, in the meantime, that the recent negotiations with Benmark have been conducted upon all sides with a straightforward and conciliatory spirit, and we trust that some means may yet be devised for overcoming the difficulties which stand in the way of a final settlement.

The Slave Trade in the British Parliament

The Slave Trade is the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on July 15, Sir G. Pacuall. complained that the returns relative to the slave trade had not been laid on the table. They had been led, from previous correspondence, to expect that the government of Spain would abolish the slave trade, as regarded Cuba. But he believed that it was carried on to as great an extent of Spain would abolish the slave trade, as regarded Cuba. But he believed that it was carried on to as great an extent check against the introduction of slaves; but many of the vessels had been withdraws, and those which were left upon the station were unfitted for the service and could be easily evaded by the slavers. He suggested that some of the new gumbouts, which were now doing nothing, should be employed on this service. With regard to the Brazils, it was supposed that a great advantage had been gained by the piedge given by that government to carry out the attendations of the treaty by measures of legislation. But it appeared that the slave trade had been to some extent revived there, and that difficulties had arisen from the British Minister at Rio having charged the government with complicity in the fitting out of slave vissels.

Lord PALEMENTON admitted that no one had been more zealous than his honorable and gallant friend in supporting the government in their measures for many years put for suppression of the slave trade, and he was sure than his honorable and gallant friend must partake in the satisfaction that all who had supported those measures must feel at the almost complete success of their efforts. The slave trade with the Brazilis might be considered as extinct—the co operation of the Brazilian government to enforce the laws which had been passed for the purpose had been followed by the most satisfactory results. The subjects of that government sund other operations; and, a far as was known, a spirit adverse to the revival of that traffic prevailed throughout the country. Some time ago, however, there had been a gr

Markets.

London Monny Marner, July 18.—The advices from Melbourne per the Eari of Sefton, extending to the 26th of April, are, upon the whole, of a satisfactory character, the caution exhibited by merchants in this country holding back shipments in order to prevent an over-abundant stock of goods in the Australian markets having exercised a good effect upon trade in Melbourne, importers were firm, and would not dispose of their goods except at remunerative rates. Speculation had almost entirely ceased, and a firm, healthy tone of business is reported. The arrivals from the United Kingdom had been few, and nearly all the goods to hand had been of a suitable class. Gold had declined 3d. per ounce, being quoted at 77s. 57s. 3d. per ounce. Colonial produce of all kinds was in good demand, at firm prices. The esometrical accounts from Sydney are also very satisfactory. During the preceding month the markets had steadily improved, and advanced prices were obtainable for almost all articles. The export trade was likewise active, and the transactions in wool, tailow and hides had been very extensive. Wool especially had realized high quotations, owing principally to purchases for France direct.

In connexion with the recent advices from Australia, it may be worthy of remark that some of the London journals of yesterday, in announcing the arrivals of the Eari of Sefton and the Frances Henty (a London ship), state that the latter had brought advices to the 30th of April, or five days later than the Eari of Sefton. It would have been only justice to the commercial world to have given them the benefit of the five days' later intelligence—every particle of information from the Australian colonies being at the present time fraught with importance. This, however, would have been attended with some difficuity, maxmuch as the Frances Henty cleared and sailed from Melbourne on the 18th of April, and not the 20th, making the passage to Pottsmouth in 91 days, while the homeward run of the Earl of Sefton to Inverpool only occupied

chasers go in for investment, and thus sustain the market, while the drain upon the metallic reserve of the Bank of France has partially, if not entirely, ceased. In the general discount market here the nominal rate is 4 per cent; but all the best class of bills are regularly done at 3½ per cent, or ½ per cent below the bank minimum. The bank, therefore, is doing no discount businets, and as it will in a few days begin to receive the repayment of its advances during the shutting of the books, the directors will, if a few days begin to receive the repayment of its advances during the shutting of the books, the directors will, if a few days begin to receive the repayment of its advances during the shutting of the books, the directors will, if a few days begin to receive the repayment of its advances during the shutting of the properties of the ration of this reserve.

The arrivals of specie have been considerable. They include £320,000 from the United States, £363,000 from Australia, and about £360,000 from the West Indies; making a total of nearly a million and a half sterling. About £430,000 is presumed to have gone to France, and £12,000 have been sent to Cadiz. The rest of the export is not known, but it cannot have been considerable. The silvato be sent to India and China by the next packet will be moderate in amount compared with that sent by the previous steamer. It will scarcely exceed £350,000 from the month of May.

The returns from the Bank of England for the week ending the 12th of July give the following results, when compared with the perious week:—

Public deposits....£3,547,500 Decrease..£2,205,574 Other deposits......£3,547,500 Decrease...£2,205,575 On the others side of the account:—

Government securities.£14,203,464 Increase...£2,809,940

Foreign securities have generally followed the course of Consols, and have consequently been dull, with a downward tendency in value.

The London railway share market, owing to the settlement and to a slight pressure of stock, combined with a suspension of buying orders from the country, has occasionally been very weak, but the positive reaction is prices has been remarkably triffing. A good deal of sensation has been created by unfavorable rufbors as to the validity of the concession of the Riga line from the Russian government, and there has consequently been considerable movement in shares.

Mr. Alyxim Curiminy departed this life, at his late residence in Georgia, at the completion of his three score years and len. He was a native of that State, being a descendant of its early settlers. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens through a long course of years, and represented his State through several terms in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States. He hore a conspicuous part in the most important debates in Congress, during a period when that body was rendered illustrious by the talents of Clary. Forsyth, Webster and Calboun, and he was honored for his attainments in classic literature, his conversational powers, his fervid eloquence and his distincented patriotism. He never mingled in the intrigues of parties rollities. In public station, he sought for nothing but his country's welfare.

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A GOU TO COOK WANTED-IN A DINING SALOON to understands pastry: also, a vegetable cook, and to make her.

Apply at Nos.

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A GENTS WHL DESIRE TO BE SUPPLIED WITH y's edition of the AMERICAN WEEKLY PRESS must send in ... au streets.

A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROTHER JONA.

A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROTHER JONA
than's furniture polls, b; also new articles of great utility to every family. Warra nited to give perfect satisfaction
to the public or the money ref. inded.

A. HUBBA. RD, 212 Broadway, room 22.

A RARE CHANCE -WANY ED, AGENTS TO SELL Frother Jonathan's champie, a firmflure polish; none genuine without the inventor's name, as the principal depot, 444 Broadway. 470HN L. (SRABYA & 60 Wholessle and Re, all Manufacturers.

A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANT ed; she must wash and tron well, understand plain cooking, &c. Apply from 9 to 3 at 79 West 38th st. A S CLERK—A YOUNG MAN, TO COLLECT MONEY or S000 as security; none other need apply. Address with real name, stating where an interview can be had, John, Herald office.

CAPMAKERS WANTED-FOR FINE CLOTH IPLUSH and glaze caps, at Sengstack & Rahmer's, 97 Maiden

COOK WANTED.—WANTED, A WOMAN, TO COOK, and to assist with the washing and troning in a small family, thying four miles out of town. She must throughly understand her business, and produce good recommendations. Apply, this day, between the hours of 12 and 2 o clock, at 56 East 15th at., near 3d ave.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA SALESWOMEN WANTED I'wo first class hands. None others need apply.

GEORGE BRODIE, 51 Canal st., and 63 Lispenard st. CLOAK MAKERS WANTED-FIRST RATE CLOAK — makers, who have good rooms, and control of workers, can obtain a regular weekly supply of work, at good prices, on immediate application to George Brodie, 51 Canal st. and 63 Lispenard st.

COLORED COACHMAN WANTED-TO GO A SHORT distance out of town, and make himself generally usef n a small country place. Apply at 188 Front street.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY AC qualited with the retail and prescription business. Sa tisfactory reference required. Apply at 188 Bowery, corner Spring street.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and is a good salesman. City reference required. Apply at 43 Third avenue.

DRUG CLERK WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, AGED

DAGUERRAN BUSINESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, as operator, and two boys who understant cleaning glass and plates. Only capable hands need apply, at Thwattes gallery, 205 Chatham square.

MAP COLORERS WANTED.—SEVERAL EXPERIenced map colorers and wages and steady employment at No. 20 Fulton street, and boy wanted for
pasting, and one for sizing and varnishing maps. Cali from
9 to 12 A. M.

DLAIN SEWERS WANTED .- 100 GOOD PLAIN SEWERS T can have immediate employment by application at the corner of 8th avenue and 35d st., up stairs. Note need apply but those who are smart and competent, and who can pay uneatly; also, families who wish to take plain sewing and who can give guarantee for neatness and honesty, can be supplied as above. W. S. & C. H. Thomson.

PENMAN AND ACCOUNTANT WANTED—IN A FIRST class importing house. Also, a boy, whose parents reside in the city. Address Normington, Post office, New York. Best references will be required. TO MILLINERS, TRIMMERS AND SALESWOMEN.—
Wanted, at Mrs. Carter's, 903 Broadway; trimmers of the
greatest experience in the city trade, and arist hand milliners
and three saleswomen; none but those thoroughly acquainted
with their business need apply; also, respectable young ladies
as apprentices.

TWO OR THREE MEN WANTED—IN A LIGHT BUSI.

These: pays \$15 to \$20 per week. Also two on salary, \$25 per month and expenses paid; small capital required. Apply at 50 Ann street, third floor. W ANTED-TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, the other as chambermaid; both to assist in the washing and ironing; none need apply unless well recommended call at 188 Franklin st.

WANTED-A WOMAN FOR THE COUNTRY, TO cook, wash, iron and milk. Apply in Adelphia st. second house from Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, W. D.

WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO ACT AS CHAM W bermaid and laundress, must thoroughly understand washing and ironing, and come well recommended from her last employer. City reference required. None else need make application. Apply at 212 Pearlist., up stairs, front office, from 12 to 2 P. M.

WANTED-A NUMBER OF GOOD CLOAK HANDS. Apply at 27 Walker st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,-A PRENCH GIRL WHO W speaks good French, understands hair dressing per feetly, and can sew well, can hear of a good place by applying at No. 2.9 West 34th st., near 9th avenue. None need apply but those who can bring the best city references.

W ANTED-SEVERAL GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND working at capsules; also, wanted a smart, intelligent girl, about 15 or 20 years of age, to learn a light, easy business, to whom constant employment and good pay will be giren: Americans preferred. Address C. S., Herald office.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, AND TO HELP WASH V and from, to go a short distance in the country; must understand cooking and baking. Apply at 34 Broadway, in the store, this (Thursday) morning,

WANTED-A SMART GIRL, TO DO THE WASHING. ng in the country. Apply at 251 West 28th street.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family, and to do the washing and froning. Apply at 471 4th st., between 1st and 2d avenues. WANTED-TWO GIRLS, GERMANS AND PRO testants preferred; one for general housework, washing and ironing, the other, a young girl, about 15, to take care of children and be able to do plain sewing. Apply at 60 Houston street, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework, for a private family, in Brooklyn; must be kind to children. Apply in the drug store, corner of Franklin and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, TO DO THE general housework in a small family. The best city re ferences required. Apply at 42 4th at, between Troy and Bank sts.; wages from \$5 to \$6 per month.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE AS GOOD cook, washer and broner; the other to do chamberwork and take care of children. Apply at 44 Macdougal st.

WANTED-AN AMERICAN, GERMAN OR SCOTCE girl, to do general housework, in a private family. To a sinari and cliging person \$7 per month will be paid. Apply at 80 Nassau st. Brooklyn. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK she must be a good plain cook, a first rate washer an ironer, and neat in her habita, also willing to comply with the wishes of her mistress; wages \$\foat{3}\$ per month. Also, a nurse to take case of five children and do chamberwork; she musunderstand the management of children; wages, \$6 per month Apply, with references, at 256 Sth av.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK; ONE WHO COULD OCcasionally take the management of a hotel. Address
A. K. Broadway Post office, giving best of reference, and sainry last paid.

WANTED-TWO ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR WELSH
Protestant girls, one as cook and to assist in washing
and ironing, and the other as nurse and chambermaid; none
need apply but those that can come well recommended from
their last place. Apply this day, between 9 and 12 o clock, at
197 Heary st.

WANTED-IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTANY young woman, as chambermaid and nurse; one willing to make herself generally useful, and can bring good eight references, may apply at No. 4 Strong place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED-A GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND IRON for a family of six; none need apply but these who understand their business. Apply at 171 2d st., Williamsburg. WANTED-A GIRL FROM 13 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, to attend a child 25 years of age; one who has no ob-jection to travel. Apply at 400 Broadway.

WANTED-A PROTESTANT, ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR German girl, to do the general housework of a small private family. Apply at No. 10 2d st.

WANTED-TWO YOUNG LADIES, TO ATTEND A maloon; those who have been at the business preferred. Apply, between 12 and 4 o'clock, to Mrs. A. Gardiner, 190 Canal id.

WANTED-A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a very small family; German preferred. Apply at 2 Jefferson st.

WANTED-A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, TO DO GENE ral housework; must be a good washer and ironer; on who understands cooking preferred. Apply at 782 Broadway WANTED-AT NO. 10 WAVERLY PLACE, AN EXPE WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST RATE IRONER at the Smithaonian House. Apply from 8 to 12 o'clock

WET NURSE WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG W man, with a fresh breast of milk, will find a good toatten by calling at Dr. J. J. Youlin's, 130 tirove stree Jersey City, from 8 to 9, 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 o'clock. WANTED-100 STOUT MEN, AMERICANS, TO GO on whaling voyages, as green hands; also wanted, coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, \$75 advance to each man before sailing. Apply at 57 West atreet, or 61 South street, up stairs.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN WISHING TO GO TO SEA.
All kinds of voyages furnished, according to capacity.
Also, averal coopers, carpenters and bisekamits. Apply to
Randali & Robson, 151 South st., corner of Peck slip.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, TO ACT AS PORTER IN a dry goods store. None need apply except flose who can come well recommended. Apply at Weed's mourning store, 579 Broadway.

WANTED-FOR A SEGAR BUSINESS EP TOWN, A respectable American or German boy, about 16 years of ago, one that can read, and write. Address, in applicant's handwriting, Tobacco, Madison spitare Post office. References WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUTH, PROM IS to 16 years old, who reades with his parents, to assist a selling, and who is willing to take out parceis and make himself generally useful, in the gents' furnishing goods business; must have unexceptionable resommendations as to in the grity, A. Address, in applicant's own writing, M. A. W.

WANTED-IN A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND toy store, a bookkeeper of some experience; also a young man to take charge of the stock. Note but those acquainted with the business need apply. Address with references, box 5.581 Post office, stating salary expected.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, TO GO A SHORT DIS-tance in the country; one that is sober and industrious, and knows his place, can have atendy employment, Apply this (Thursday) morning, at 34 Broadway, in the alore.

WANTED—A GROOM, OR COACHMAN, TO GO INTO the country. Will have three horses to take care of and a cow to milk, go to market, and make himself generally useful. A smart man, without family, and an Englishman, preferred. Apply to Wood Brothers, 410 Broadway.

WANTED-A GOOD SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED IN the retail dry goods business. Inquire of J. R. Saunders, 41 Third avenue, corner Tenth street. WANTED-AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG MAN, TO

WANTED-A NUMBER OF AGENTS, IN CITY AND V country, to sell an article in general use by every family.

A new article and a rare chance for agents in this city. Call ea F. Williams, No. 113 Chambers street, up stairs.

WANTED-A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, AS UNDER buriender. He must speak good English. Apply for two days to S. Ward, Bellevue Garden, foot of 80th street, East river. WANTER—AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD ABOUT 16 years of age, to do errands and other light work; he must be well recommended. Apply on Friday, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M., et No. 110 Centre street.

WANTED-A BOY. TO WAIT IN A DINING SALOON.
Reference required. Apply at 25 Ann st.

WANTED-7WO MEN TO WORK IN A LIVERY STA VV ble, who thoroughly understand their business; none others need apply, at Ward's, 2; Mentgemery st., Jersey Chy.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, TO ASSIST IN A GRO-cery store; must be acquainted with the business and come well recommended. Note others need apply. Apply at 408 Grand st., corner of Clinton st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

A GREEABLE COUNTRY BOARD.—THE HOUSE IS large, well finished and commodious, surrounded with a rich ten acre grove, and within one mile of the New Brunawick depot. Address lox 35 New Brunawick Post office.

MASONIC.—ABRAMS LODGE, NO. 20.—THE OFFICERS M and members are requested to attend a special meeting this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Members in good standing are respectfully invited. JOHN LUCAS, W. M. JOHN H. OLIVER, Secretary protem.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE HERERY CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating a certain tote drawn by the Lake Frie, Wabash and St. Louis Radiroad Company for \$2,000, to the order of the undersigned, dated 21st July, payable sixty days after date. Payment having heen stopped. Said note being lost or stolen from the United States Mail.

1. B. CROCKER & CO., 105 Broad street, New York, July 28, 1856.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXER, NO. 22 CHAMBERS street, (new Court House.) New York, June 28, 1856.—
Fublic notice.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of tax payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes. I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office:—I shall receive no money after 20 clock F. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving anvelopes containing money or checks for the payment of taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH, NO. 8 CITY Hall,—New York, July 25, 1856.
TO THE PUBLIC-Reports having obtained circulation of the existence of disease, calculated to create unnecessary alarm in the public mind, the Commissioners of Health deem it proper to state that no diseases exist in this city in an epidemic form.

proper to state that no diseases exist in this city in an epidemic form.

Notwithstanding the large increase of mortality for the week ending the 19th, over the previous week, the total deaths were sixty-six (66) less than the corresponding week of 1835, which year was unusually health; the mortality for the year 1855 having been five thousand five hundred and twenty-six (5.536) less than in 1824.

The Commissioners, desirous of using timely precaution for the prevention of disease and the proservation of health, meet every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock, M., at their office, for the purpose of acting on all matters over which the Board have cognizance.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President, Break, Fresident, Break, M. T. Houseson, M. D., Health Officer.

W. ROKEN, E. M. D., Resident Physician.

JEPERISH MILLER, M. D., Health Commissioner.

Gas. W. Moston, Guy Inspector.

By order, MALTER F. CONCKLIN, Scoretary.

SCHOONER LOUISE, MINER, MASTER.—SHIPPERS OP QPECIAL NOTICE.-COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.-A

SPECIAL NOTICE.—COMMITTER ON RAHLROADS.—A
meeting of the Committee on Rahiroads (Board of Aldermen) will be held on Tuesday, August 5, 1856, at the office of the Colrect of the Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, at 10 clock P. M. All persons interested in stopping the steam on the Hudson River Rahroad at Fifty fourth street will please at tend. Parites having petitioned before the committee will please appear. By order, WM. B. DRAKE, Chairman.

JACOS H. VALEETINE,
B. HEALY.
ANSON HERGICK,
WILLIAM MCCONEY.

Committee.

SCREW STEAMSHIP ALPS.—CONSIGNEES ARE INSormed that the Alps will commence discharging on
thursday morating, the Sist inst. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse,
Jersey city, and be subject to acrage.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SUPREME COURT-IN CHAMBERS.

July 29 - Frances M. Baker against Samuel T. Baker. D vorce granted.

TO WILLOW WARE MANUFACTURERS—J. P. CLEU & CO. Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden lane respectfully call the attention of willow ware monufacturers, to the low prices at which they are now selling their best willows.—Single bundles best French willows, at 4c. to 5c. per lb. Coulde do. do. at 4c. to 5c. per lb. Larges bows do. do. at \$1 50 per bundle. Belgium willows, at \$2 25 per bundle.

## Twigs for coopers, at 7c. per pound. Terms, 6 months, or 3 per cent off, cash.

LEANDER BUCK GUARD, ATTENTION.—A MEETing of this company will be held at 602 Broadway, on
Sunday next, August 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of
colicers. By order of
D. Allen, O. 8.

MEMBERS OF THE NASSAU LIGHT GUARD ARE hereby nomined to attend a meeting, at King's hotel. 22 Ann street, on Saturday evening, August 2, at 80 clock. JOHN CONKLIN, Chairman pro tem, Gro. Busin, Secretary pro tem.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—A REGULAR MRETING of the corps will be held at H. E. Riell's Star Hovel, 62 Laspenard street, on Friday evening, August I, at 71% o'clock. Puntual altendance is requested. By order, Ws. TAYLOR, Adjulant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

DOOKKERPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, AND THE other essentials to success in the mercantile employment, are taught by FOSTER & BIXON in an expeditious and su-perior manner, to the entire exclusion of the modern six and twelve lesson charistanry. Rooms 360 Broadway, Appleton's Building.

MADAME BERGIER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HER friends and the public in general that her boarding and day achool for young ladies will be re-opened on Wednesday. Sep-tember 10. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 137 Madison avenue.

TEACHERS—OF THE HIGHER ENGLISH BRANCHES, music, French and drawing, unliedly or separately, can hear of eligible positions, in a first class seminary, by ad-dressing immediately Livingston, Post office, New York.

A HEROIC PORM.—THE KANSAS WAR, OR THE CON quests of Chivalry in the Crussdes of the Nineteenth Catury, 12mo, paper; 164 pages. Price 25 cents, on receipt of which copies will be sent by mall, postpaid. This day published by MASON BROTHERS, 108 and 116 Duane street.

WANTED, PIANOS—A MUSICAL DEALER, FROM the country, would fite to exchange a valuable farm or other productive property, for new or superior second hand pianos. Address H. Quincy, Herald office, during this week

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD RELP WILL FIND respectable servants at MORRIS COHNERT 4 CO. 8. 27 Broadway, corner of Reade street also farmers, laborers, Ac., at this or the branch office, 128 Green wich street, near Cedar.

WANTED—AT 766 BROADWAY, 2 BOOKKERPERS, 2 brakenes, 2 b

# TO WATCHMAKERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO acquaint the trade in town and country that he does all kinds or repulsing carefully and punctually, at trade, prices. New watches put up, jewelling done, &c. Particular attention given to chronometers and duples. GHAS, A. BOSE-FIELD' 23 Ahm street, near Naswat, New York.

DR. A. DOOLITTLE WILL REMOVE HIS OFFICE ON

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S PRENCH BOARDING school for young gentlemen, Hudson and Washington terraces, Hoboken. New Jersey, will re open on the lat of September. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at the institution.

WANTED-A SCHOOL OUT OF THE CITY, WHERE the French language is taught thoroughly, not nominally. Address, with circulars, references, &c., J. Henry, hox 3,28 Post office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

COLLINS HOTEL, POOT OF CANAL STREET, NEW York, directly opposite Collins line of steamers.—This house is pleasantly located, and most central to husiness. Fine auits of rooms to let to junisein or portmanent boarders. BLAKE & ROBINSON, Proprietors.